

**Souvenir History
of
Jackson Hole**

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Souvenir History of Jackson Hole

Written by

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES OF JACKSON
PUBLIC SCHOOL (1923-24)

Under the Supervision of Their Teacher,
ROLAND W. BROWN, JR.

Dedicated to the First Explorers, Pioneers and
Early Settlers Who Have Helped Us In
Gathering Information for the Following Pages

We Are Greatly Indebted to S. N. Leek, the
First Photographer in Jackson Hole, for the
Following Pictures, Except the One of the Pupils

Presented To The
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Autograph and remarks of our party.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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INTRODUCTION

JACKSON HOLE—A name associated with outlaws and “Old Time West.” A mountain locked valley, entered only by rough winding trails, through mountain passes known only to the outlaws, (though they are gone), and guarded by them during the summer time. The early winter snows closing the trails till the following June. During the winter the reflection from the glistening mountain ranges on every side prevents the snow from accumulating in the valley, so that the stolen horses of the outlaws and great numbers of wild game animals may winter upon the nutritious grasses of mountain slope and meadow.

In early spring the valley takes on a carpet of green; over this are the grazing herds of many game animals and on every side is the honk of the nesting geese, the quack of the mating ducks; and among the trees, now clothed with new foliage, is the chirping and song of innumerable birds and in the many streams the splash of the rising trout. Above this on every side, as though to guard it from the outside world, are the towering mountain ranges—pure white from base to summit. Thus during early days rumor described Jackson Hole.

In a narrow sense, Jackson Hole means only that small portion of the valley near where the outlaws’ cabin was located. In a broader sense it means, all that portion of the Snake river drainage basin, from the Yellowstone Park, south to the Hoback river, a region of about 3,200 square miles in extent.

The winding trails through the mountain passes are replaced by modern highways, over which hundreds of auto parties pass back and forth. The Forest Rangers and local people try to make them welcome.

The fertile valley land is dotted over with the buildings of the pioneers who took homesteads and are trying to build and maintain homes here.

The elk are still in sufficient numbers, if taken care of, to more than maintain the great herds. Nearly all other game is fairly plentiful. The mountains are just as rough and just as wild as of yore and here during the summer the big herds of elk and other game may be seen upon their summer range. During the winter, if severe, the elk are now fed hay by the Federal Government and State.

The valley of Jackson Hole is more noted now than of old for its wonderful scenic beauty, its many rivers and lakes, its pleasant summer weather, its excellent trout fishing, its beautiful camping places and abundance of wild animal, bird and fish life.

This frontier country, filled with overwhelming bigness, awe, wonder and fascinating romance is not without its history.

Following are some of the interesting events that have been gathered from the first pioneers and settlers of this Valley.



Teton Range, Peaks, Dead Man's Bar and Snake River running through Jackson Valley

Where Old Snake River Flows

The following lines were written by Arthur W. Stephens, an ex-forest ranger from Kearney, Nebraska, and S. N. Leek, a photographer and writer of Jackson Hole.

Oh take me back out West again,
Where Old Snake River flows,
Across the flats of Jackson Hole,
Where the gray green sage brush grows.

I want to see the rapids,
And the riffles flashing white,
I want to see the quiet pools,
Where big trout hide from sight.

I want to see the canyons deep,
Thru which the waters pour,
With lofty cliffs that tower above
And echo back the roar.)

I want to taste the water,
That is pure, and sweet, and clear,
And roam within forests,
Where are bear, and moose, and dear.

I want to see the Tetons,
Where the rushing waters head,
The quiet lakes below them,
And the creeks by which they're fed.

I want to see the fields of snow,
That moisten the arid plain,
I want to see the meadows wide,
And the fields of growing grain.

I want to see the foot-hills,
Where a thousand cattle graze,
With white mountains in the distance,
All a shining in the haze.

I want to see the higher hills,
And the herds of elk that pasture there,
I want to see the flowers and birds,
That brighten a landscape wondrous fair.

I want to sit in camp at night,
Within the fire's cheerful glow,
I want to hear the coyote's howling cry,
And horse bells ringing clear and slow.

And when I hit that unblazed trail,
Across the Great Divide,
Grant that my resting place may be,
By Old Snake River's side

The music of it's waters there,
Will soothe my last long sleep,
And towering cliffs above my bed,
Their silent vigils keep.



Jenny Lake and Teton Peaks

Early Events

As early as 1865 Tim Hibbard came to Jackson Hole and camped all one winter near the east side of the present Snake River bridge, which was called Hibbard Lake and Flat, now the Ely ranch. The lake has been drained and the bed is now farmed. There were a great many buffalo heads and quite a number of arrow heads, chipped out of flint by the Indians who had hunted buffalo in the early days, lying about the flat.

At the mouth of Flat Creek, now the Scott ranch, members of the American Fur Company, and the Hudson Bay Company used this place as headquarters for camp supplies.

James Goodland and Dave Brackenbridge were trappers before 1884 in Jackson Hole.

The first white people to settle in Jackson Hole came in the year of 1884. John Carnes, one of the first settlers, had an Indian wife.

In 1885 R. E. Miler settled in Jackson Hole.

About this time some early trappers, namely; Lorenzo Bebee, and Carrol Tompson built a round log cabin on the present Schofield ranch.

In 1886 Michell Dipwater, John Dicks, "Shorty" Hoskins and "Sandy" Marshel stayed in the Valley.

In 1887 William Crawford, John Cherry, Dick Turpin (whose ranch is up Grovont canyon) and John Jackson settled in the country.

In 1888 there were eighteen people living in Jackson Hole. There being seventeen men and the Indian wife of John Carnes.

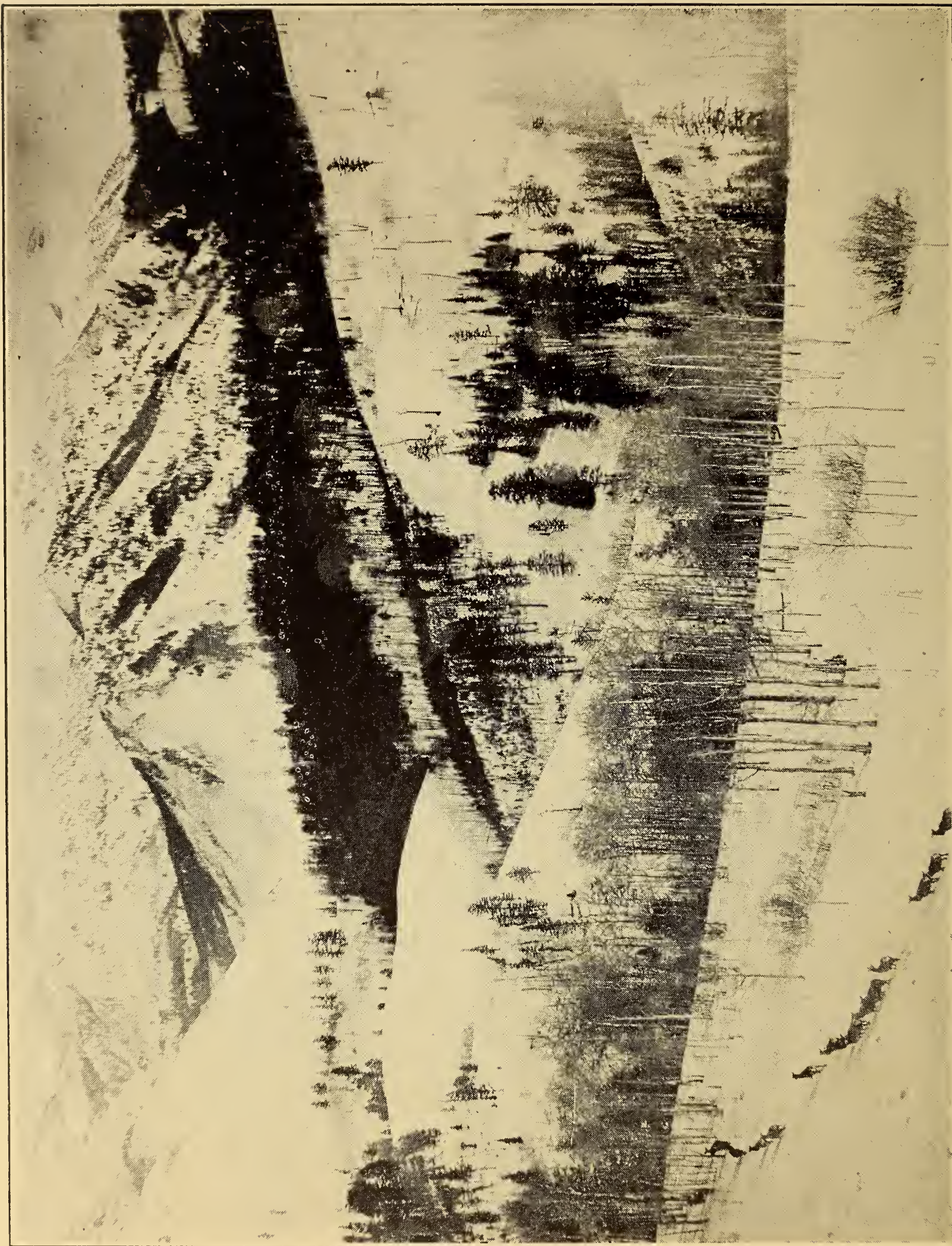
In 1889 S. N. Leek, Sellar Cheney, Brig Adams, Ed. Blair, Irvin Wilson and Sylvester Wilson settled in this part of the country. At that time, there were sixty-four people located in Jackson Hole.

Jackson Hole and the near surrounding country has been the last range for the elk and other large game, after their natural range having been taken from them. Their natural range was the more open plains where they could shift for themselves during the severe winters. As the country became more settled, by the white people, they drifted toward the mountains, or mainly in the unsettled Jackson Hole country. In the winter of 1889 and 1890, owing to the severe winter, nearly half of the great herd of elk died from starvation.

Although the buffalo, antelope and deer have become more or less extinct there is still quite a few mountain sheep, moose and elk—the moose and mountain sheep increasing within the last few years.

The elk herd, which was and still is the largest herd of wild game are being fed hay during the most severe months of the winter by the United States Government and state of Wyoming.

This herd of elk is estimated to be about 9,000 head.



Grosvont Mountains and Elk Up Cache Creek in Winter

FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN IN THE VALLEY—Miss Effie Wilson, now Mrs. Earl Simpson, was the first white girl born (March 17, 1891) in Jackson Valley and Howard Cheney was the first white boy born (June 20, 1891).

HAYSEED—John Holland had the first garden in the year of 1891. The first hayseed raised in Jackson Hole was gathered by the first school teacher, Mr. Henry Johnson, from hay grown on Ervin Wilson's ranch.

OUTLAWS—The last trouble with the outlaws was in 1892 when two of them were killed. These outlaws were horse thieves, who had been stealing horses and were driving them through the valley, picking up horses as they went through Jackson Hole. During the winter of 1892 the horse thieves wintered a band of horses in the valley. It was in the spring that the settlers had trouble with the horse thieves, or outlaws, as they tried to drive away horses belonging to the settlers.

Among the First

FERRYBOAT—William Meanor had the first ferryboat across the Snake River. He installed it in 1895 about fourteen miles above where the large steel bridge is now located. The ferry is still being operated.

BRICKYARD—The first brickyard was started by Jim Parker and Mullon. They made the brick for the different brick buildings in Jackson. The lime-kiln was just west of Jackson.

“DUDE” RANCHES—The first attempt to start a “dude”, or tourist, ranch was by Harvey K. Glyden, stepfather of the actress, Maude Adams. The first “dude” ranch was owned by S. N. Leek. “Cap” Smith and Ben Sheffield were the next parties to start tourist ranches. Sheffield's ranch, or Teton Ledge is located at Moran, Wyoming, near Snake River, where Jackson Lake empties into the river. This ranch is located at the junction of the three roads leading to the southern entrance of the Yellowstone National Park. These roads are: Twogwotee Pass, Hoback Canyon road and Teton Pass road.

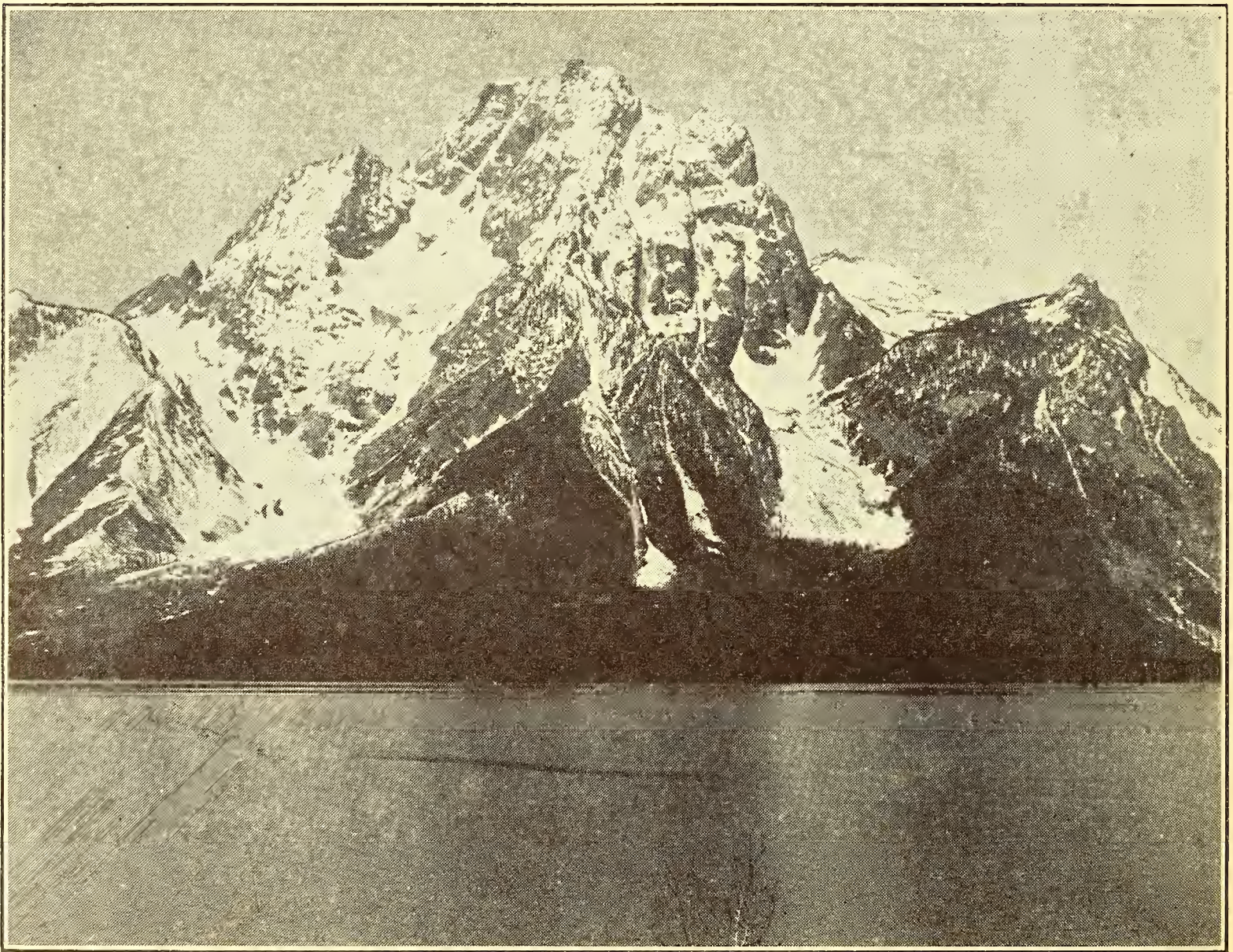
The J. Y. ranch is located on Phelph's Lake, it being the next tourist resort started in the Valley. It was started about the year of 1907 or 1908.

The Bar B. C. ranch was started by M. S. Burt and Dr. Corncross in 1912. It is located on the west bank of Snake River, three miles north of the Meanor ferry ranch. Since then there have been several smaller “dude” ranches started in the valley.

Amoretti Inn, one of the latest and largest of the tourist resorts, is located one mile north of Teton lodge, overlooking the east shore of



Teton Peaks



Jackson Lake at the junction of the three roads to the southern entrance of the Park.

FIRST DRUG STORE—The first drug store was built by E. C. Steele. Part of the building was used for his home.

About 1913, James Simpson started a Drug Store in Jackson. At this time he was running a drug store at St. Anthony, Idaho, starting a branch store in Jackson. The store was located in the Jackson Club house, owned then by Mrs. T. W. Lloyd and James Simpson. Jimmy Simpson sold the drug store to Bruce Porter, the present owner, about August, 1919.

JACKSON STATE BANK—The bank was founded August 19, 1914. Mr. Miller was the first president and Mr. Harry Wagner was the first cashier. The first board of directors were, Robert E. Miller, Hyrum W. Deloney, Frank S. Wood, John H. Wilson, T. W. Lloyd, O. F. Stewart, C. L. Brady, P. C. Hansen and Harry Wagner.

THE FIRST HOTEL—Mrs. John Anderson ran the first hotel in Jackson Hole. It being a house on Antelope Pass at first. This was moved to the present sight of the Jackson Hotel in the year of 1901. It was afterward enlarged and covered with brick as it appears at present.

THE CHURCHES—The Mormon, (Latter-Day-Saint), church was the first built in Jackson Hole, in 1905, by Parker and Mullins, carpenters. The cost of the building was \$3,000. About \$2,500 was donated by the fourteen Mormon families living in the valley at that time. The balance of the money was given by the church.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CLUBROOM AND HOSPITAL—The Episcopal church was started in 1915 and finished in 1916. St. John's hospital was finished in the same year. It is the only log hospital on record. It is very well equipped. The hospital was built partly by subscriptions—the church finishing the building and keeping it in repair.

The Resthouse was started in 1912, being finished in 1913. It has a nice library, reading room, gymnasium and fireplace.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH—The Baptist church was built in 1912 under the supervision of Mr. Baxter, then the Baptist missionary in charge of the church at that time. A small portion of the money was donated by the people but most of it came from the American Baptist Publication Society.

FIRST CAR—The first car, a Cadillac, was brought into Jackson Hole in 1910 by William Dunn.

RADIO—The first radio was brought into Jackson by Harold Sheard in 1919.

TELEPHONE—The first telephone in Jackson was brought into the country by Fred Lovejoy. It was in the early spring of 1905. The two first telephones were connected up between the Jackson Hotel and Mose Giltner's ranch, which is about three miles west of Jackson.

MT. MORAN—Mt. Moran was named after an artist who painted the Tetons and Mt. Moran. The elevation of Mt. Moran is 12,100 feet.

MUNGER MOUNTAIN—Munger mountain is located in the southern part of Jackson Hole. This mountain was named after a prospector who mined at the foot of the mountain for gold.

STORE—The first store in Jackson Hole was run by Charles De Loney Sr., a Civil War veteran, in 1899. At that time Mr. DeLoney could stand on the steps of his store and see nearly any kind of wild game but not any houses.

FUNERAL—The first funeral services held in Jackson were those of Jim Goe. The services were held in DeLoney's store, as there were not any churches or public meeting house at that time. Jim Goe was also the first man buried in the Jackson cemetery.

TYPEWRITER—The first typewriter, an old style Oliver, was brought into the valley by Charlie Lee.

LIVERY BARN—The first livery barn was built across the corner from De Loney's old store building. It was built by setting posts up with boards thrown over the tops of the posts. Hay was then thrown over the top.

The first winter a bear decided to hibernate in the hay during the cold weather. He was finally discovered by some men while pitching the hay off from the barn. They dragged him around in the snow, but it being about forty below zero, Mr. Bear was too stiff and cold to put up much of a fight.

WAGONS—The first wagon was brought into Jackson by John Carnes and John Holland. They came from Green River by way of Bacon Creek and down the Grovont River, in the year of 1884.

The first wagon driven over the Teton Pass belonged to R. E. Miller. It was brought over in 1885. The first buggy or buckboard was brought over the Pass in 1894.

SAWMILL—The first sawmill was a water power mill, brought into Jackson Valley from Market Lake, Idaho, 1893, by S. N. Leek. John Wilson assisted him in hauling it in. Ed. Blair helped to set the mill up on Mill Creek, on the west side of Snake River, above Wilson.

VICTROLA—S. N. Leek had the first Victrola, or gramophone in Jackson Hole. The machine was presented to Mr. Leek by the editor of the "Recreation" magazine, for a gift for his writings about Jackson Hole.

NAMING OF THE TETONS—The Tetons were called Pilot Knobs at first. In 1818 they were called Trios Tetons, (meaning three or Woman's Breast in French). The Indians called them Tee-win-at, meaning three pinnacles.

SHEEP—About 1896 there was a sheep war between the settlers and people wishing to bring sheep into the valley. During this time there were about two hundred sheep killed. There was an agreement made among the early settlers not to allow sheep in Jackson Hole on account of the valley being too small to run sheep and cattle both. Then too, the sheep would run all of the wild game out of the country besides the ranges would all be ruined.

Until recently there have not been any sheep in the valley. Some of the settlers are starting the sheep industry at present. They have to keep the sheep on their own ranches. They are not given permits to graze them on the forest reserve or game preserve lands.

FIRE—In 1889 a fire burned the greater part of the forests surrounding Jackson and Teton Valleys. The settlers volunteered to fight the fires.

VALLEY SURVEYED—During the years of 1892-1893 the valley was surveyed by Billy Owen and associates.

"DEAD MAN'S BAR"—Considerable excitement prevailed over the possibility of finding gold in paying quantities and in 1879 a party of prospectors entered the valley. So certain were they of success, that they undertook to dig a water way from Ditch Creek to Snake River, a distance of six miles and doing all the excavating with ordinary miner's shovels.

Some trouble arose and three of the miners were killed and later buried on the bar where they had been working, giving to the bar the name, "Dead Man's Bar."

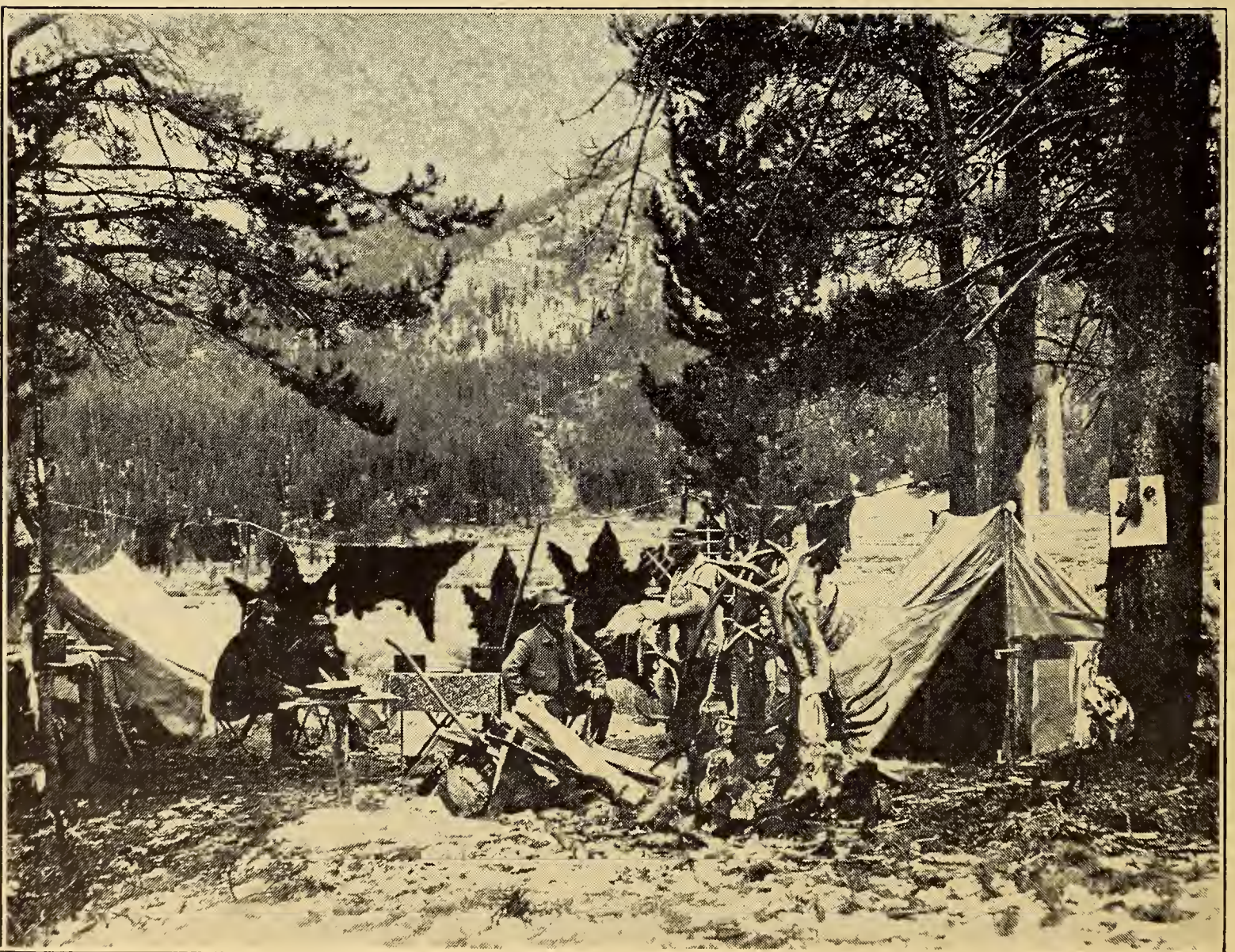
TUSK HUNTERS ORDERED OUT—During the early days there were those who made it a business to kill elk for their teeth, as the tusks of the elk are quite valuable, sometimes killing a great many elk in one day.

In 1908 the settlers ordered the tusk hunters out of the country, giving them a very short time to get out. They left without losing much time. Since that time there has not been as much of this work going on.

THE ELK WERE FIRST FED—In the winter of 1908-1909 the elk were first fed by the settlers of Jackson Hole. Since then the state of Wyoming, with the help of the United States Government, have been feeding them each severe winter.



Going on the Hunt



RIDING PLOW—The first riding plow was brought into the valley by Sylvester Wilson. It is now at the Elias Wilson ranch.

FIRST STOVE—The first stove was brought to Jackson Hole on a pack horse by R. E. Miller.

FIRST HOUSE—The first house was built of logs by the outlaws, or horse thieves, on the old Miller ranch northeast of Jackson, on what is now known as the Government ranch. The Government authorities bought this ranch and three or four more for the purpose of raising hay to feed the elk and for a winter pasture for them.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—The first blacksmith shop was run by L. C. Edmonson at Wilson and later a shop was built by Link Imeson at Jackson. Those who ran blacksmith shops later were James Vogel, Otto Lumbeck and his father and a Mr. Smith. The shop is now run by Brown and Wood.

MUSIC FOR THE FIRST DANCES—Peter Karns and Richard Mayor used to play for the first dances. They took turns playing for dances. Occasionally there was someone who would chord with them on the organ which helped a great deal.

People used to come from all parts of the valley on skis to attend a dance, making it an all-night party, returning home the next day.

James Boyle, a resident of the valley, still has the old violin that used to belong to Pete Karns.

FIRST BAND—The first band was started in Jackson about 1904. Dr. Melton was the director. They had a very good band, consisting of about twenty-two pieces. They used to go to different towns in Idaho to play for celebrations.

MOVING PICTURES—Mr. Fred Lovejoy, manager of the Jackson Valley Telephone Co., with the help of Mr. S. N. Leek established the first moving picture show in the I. O. O. F. hall.

They planned to get the best possible films from Salt Lake City.

The first show was produced March 21, 1919.

THE FIRST CHAUTAUQUA—The first Ellison-White chautauqua to be given in Jackson valley was during July 17th to 21st, 1921. They gave a program at Driggs, Idaho, then coming over the Teton Pass to Jackson. The people in the valley have made it possible to have a Chautauqua each year since that time. It has been attended each year by a large crowd of people.

COURIER—The Jackson Hole Courier was first started in 1909. Mr. Roy Van Vleck and one other party financed Mr. Douglas Rodebeck in starting the Courier, a weekly paper.

The following men have been editors and publishers since that time: Mr. Hoagland, Mr. Edward Hunnicutt, Mr. Richard Winger, T. H. Bax-



Elk on the Range in Winter



Elk on the Feed Ground in Winter

ter, W. G. Bunn, until his death in October, 1923. His death was caused by falling over a cliff while hunting mountain sheep. Mr. Robert Dalley has been publishing the paper since Mr. Bunn's death.

FIRST AIRPLANE—The first airplane to be brought into the valley flew over the Teton Pass from Blackfoot, Idaho. The pilot was H. H. Barker. He brought with him Jack Winton, his mechanic. They were here during the Frontier celebration September 1st and 2nd, 1920. They took eighty passengers up during the two days they were here. They returned to Blackfoot by way of the Grand Canyon of the Snake River.

Snake River Bridge

For several years after the people settled in the valley they had to ford the Snake river going to Victor, Idaho by way of Wilson, Wyoming. The river, during high water, is very treacherous—sometimes washing great holes in the river bed in just a short time and often at the regular fords. In this way it made the river very unsafe to cross. Some years the settlers operated a ferry boat but this was not always very safe for as the river washed new channels large trees would come rushing down the river taking the ferry boat and approaches down the river.

In 1915 the settlers built a steel bridge. During the spring of 1917 the channel washed around the bridge, leaving it high and dry.

For months communication was maintained by swinging a crate on pulleys and cable until the low water period when a new ferry system was installed for the benefit of the traveling public.

Representatives were sent to lay the matter before the State Highway Commission at Cheyenne.

Lincoln County finally pledged \$20,000 and with the co-operative money from the state and Federal Government the erection of a bridge and adequate approaches for the same was planned.

Complicated engineering feats were necessary to insure the stability of the bridge and it became necessary for the people to raise an additional \$14,000 before construction of work would be authorized. This money was raised by popular subscription and the river is now spanned with a magnificent steel structure properly protected with an intricate system of jetties, rif-raffing and embankments of earth and stone.

This five span bridge, the longest in Wyoming, is 650 feet long.



Winter Road Over Teton Pass



Lakes and Mountain Peaks

LAKES

Jenny lake was named after the wife of Richard Lee, known as "Beaver Dick." His wife was a squaw named Jenny. They camped at Jenny lake the greater part of one summer.

Leigh's lake was named after Richard Lee, Jenny's husband.

Phelp's Bradley and Tigard lakes were named after early surveyors.

Nearly all of these lakes are surrounded by forests and beautiful scenery. Good fishing and boating are enjoyed by hundreds of people in late years.

Robert Ray Hamilton wanted to change the name of Jackson lake to Mary-Mer lake, naming it after Mr. Sargent's daughter Mary, and Mer after the perfect reflection of the Teton mountain range in the lake.

Their ranch was located on a high promontory, overlooking the lake. They named it the Mary-Mer Ranch.

Hamilton and Sargent brought the first sail boat into Jackson Hole. It was carried over Conat Pass by four men.

One day Mr. Hamilton decided to go antelope hunting, south of Jackson lake, in what is known as the "pot hole" country, where the antelope were plentiful at that time. He failed to return within a reasonable length of time when Mr. Sargent started a searching party. After seven days' search Hamilton was found where he had been drowned in Snake river. He was buried on the shores of Jackson lake.

Mr. Hamilton's horse was found with an antelope tied on the back of the saddle. The saddle having turned had caused the cinches to rub the horse's back sore.

At the present time Jackson lake is a large reservoir where the water is retained until later in the season to be used for irrigation purposes in Idaho. It is estimated that the million acre feet of water retained in Jackson lake added \$23,000,000 to Idaho's crops in 1920.

TETON PASS

TETON PASS—Prior to 1885 all provisions and supplies were brought to Jackson Hole on pack horses.

In the fall of 1885 the first wagon came over the Teton Pass. They wound around the timber where they could get through. When they came to a fallen tree they would pile brush around it and drive over the brush. It was not an easy proposition to drive a team and wagon over this pass, because the timber was very thick and mountain sides very steep. They had to change and put the back wheels on the lower side of the wagon, also pile brush around to get over the fallen trees.

During the summer of 1915 the Forest Service made a grade that now winds over the scenic mountain. At one point of the road a person



Mountain Lion and Deer in their Natural Habitation



Coyote in a Tree and a Camprobber

can look down and count the road in seven places directly below them where it switches back and forth making a gradual grade.

The Teton Pass road is the western entrance that leads into Jackson Hole from Victor, Idaho, the nearest railroad point. It is twenty-eight miles from Victor, Idaho to Jackson. It is now one of the best mountain roads in the United States. The altitude is 8424 feet at the highest point of the road, or 2,000 feet above the base of the mountain. The grade is fourteen feet wide.

Tourists coming over this pass can readily see why this valley is called Jackson Hole. From this road one can get a view of a greater part of the valley, surrounded on all sides by high mountain ranges.

There are four splendid highways leading into Jackson Hole as indicated on the map. Good bridges span all the streams.

SLIDE MOUNTAIN

Slide mountain is up Grovont canyon. It derived it's name from the fact that in the year of 1908 it started to crack and settle from the top.

The north half of the mountain broke away gradually settling into the Grovont river. Great cracks appeared in the mountain so deep that you could not see to the bottom of them. These were always changing. In some places the earth would settle down around a portion of land leaving it like a small mountain. Some of the trees were completely turned upside down. The tops being buried and the roots sticking up in the air. A great deal of the soil was of a brick red formation washing down the Grovont river making it of a blood red color.

It was impossible to establish any kind of a road or telephone line over the mountain for several years. The earth was always shifting position very slowly. One day the road would be alright and the next there would be great crevices that could not be crossed. It finally dammed off a portion of the Grovont river, forming a medium size lake. This lake, at certain seasons of the year, has some very good fishing in it. This is one of the most interesting formations in this section of the west.

Another place of much interest is "Lion Rock." This rock is located in the red mountains up Grovont canyon. There is a cliff that looks like a lion lying down.

TRIPS TO THE TOP OF THE GRAND TETON PEAK

The first trip to the top of the Grand Teton Peak (elevation 13,747 feet) was made in 1898 by Billy Owen, Jack Shives and Frank Peterson. They spent about three months trying to reach the top of the peak. They built a rock monument and placed a flag on top of the peak. The



Elk Hunting on Hoback River Near "Battle Mountain"



party had to make a trail up the mountain by digging steps in the rock cliffs and using ropes to pull themselves up the rock walls.

The second trip to the top of the Grand Teton peak was made by G. Blackburn, A. R. Arrow and A. Davis on August 5th and 6th, 1923. They made the trip in thirty-six hours from their base camp. They followed nearly the same route that the former party took.

These men report that they found initials, a monument and the flag that the first climbers had placed on the summit of the Grand Teton Peak.

Indian Troubles

In 1894 R. E. Miller requested William Manning, of Teton Basin, to come to Jackson Hole and assist him in settling Indian troubles. The Indians were illegally killing game. Mr. Manning was given full authority over this work. He deputized necessary help, then they located and arrested seven Indians about twenty-five miles above the mouth of Granite Creek, on a south branch of Hoback river.

A deputy, that could talk a little Indian language, gave the Indians an idea that they were going to hang them. The Indians tried to escape. Orders had been given to use necessary force to prevent the Indians from escaping, also to shoot their horses if necessary.

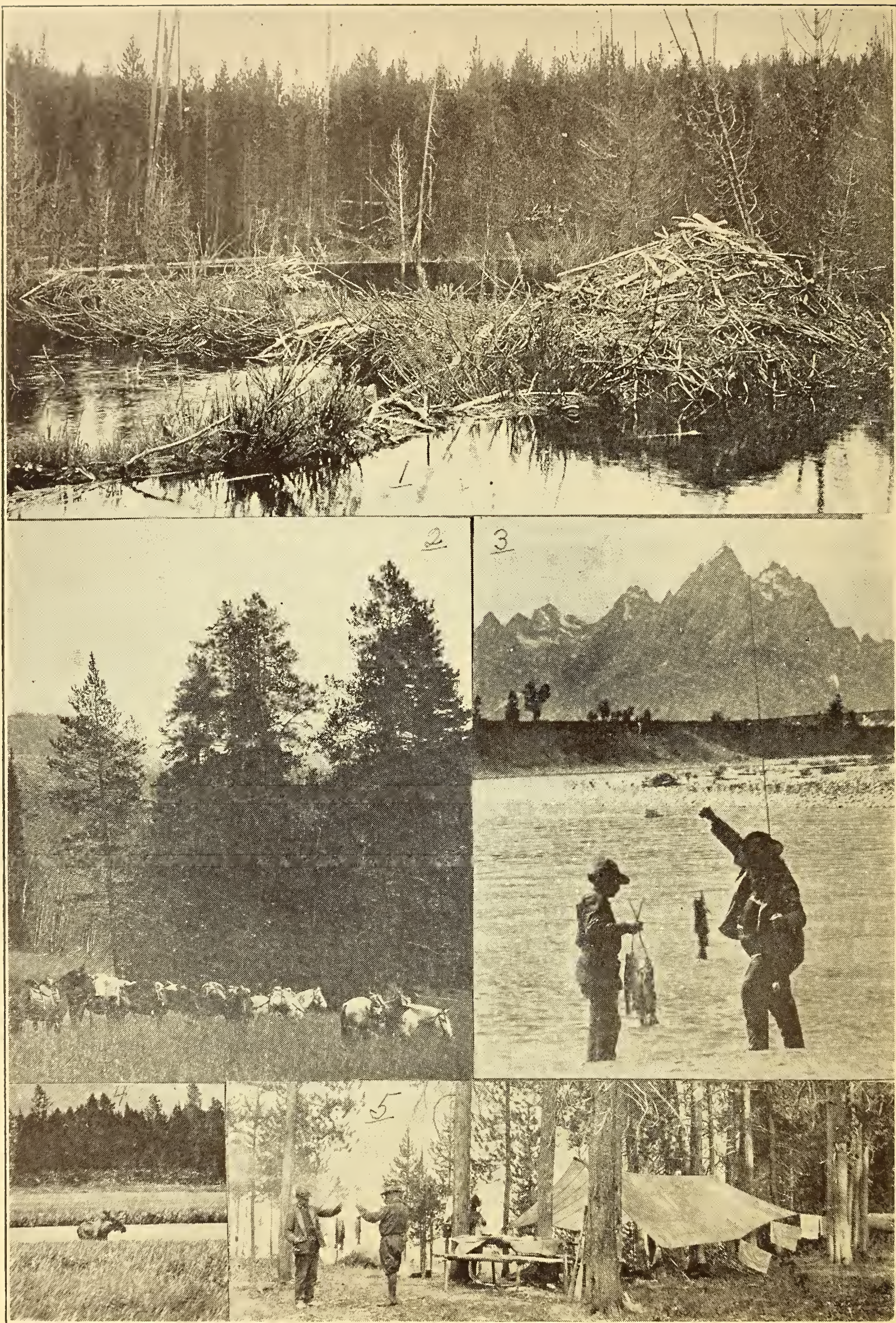
The Indians tried to escape on a divide between Hoback river and Granite Creek. One fifteen year old boy and one old sick man were killed. One Indian was shot through the body but later recovered. The other prisoners escaped.

During the time that the Indians were making an attempt to escape, "Amy Racehorse," a squaw, was swept from her horse by a limb of a tree. A papoose, she was carrying on her back was lost at the same time but was never found. Another two-year old papoose was swept from a horse but was later found by John Wilson and Ed. Hunter and brought to Mr. Manning's residence where he was cared for. Later he was returned to his parents.

This same little Indian boy, after growing to manhood, went overseas and served in the World's War. At present he is living on the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

The place where the Indian fight took place is called Battle Mountain, although there really was not a battle fought there. (See picture of "Battle Mountain").

Authorities notified the Governor of Wyoming, with a request to notify federal authorities and let them take what action they cared to, though the people of Wyoming would still undertake to enforce the state laws: This case was taken to the federal courts of Wyoming, and later to the Supreme courts of the United States.



1, Beaver Dam, Lake and House. 2, Pack Outfit. 3, Trout Fishing in Snake River (Tetons in background). 4, Moose. 5, Evening Meal.

Racehorse, an Indian man, agreed to appear in court to make a test case.

Some soldiers, from Ft. Russel, came to the country in two or three groups, with the purpose of investigating the killing of those Indians and to protect the settlers if needed.

General Chaffie and General Coppenger and an Indian agent, from Fort Hall, came with the troops with the intention of trying those responsible for the killing of the Indians. Mr. Manning showed them his authority as an officer, with the statement that he was willing to be tried in any court of the United States.

The decision of the federal court, by Judge River, sustained the Indians in their contention. The matter was later brought to the Supreme Court of the United States. Attorney General Van Orsdale, acting for the state of Wyoming. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Federal Court's decision and sustained the state laws of Wyoming; this making the game the property of the state and settling the Indian and game question throughout the United States.

“Frontier”

Jackson Hole, which is really the last of “The Old West,” still has its Frontier Days and Roundups.

In 1910 some of the settlers organized a company staging a Frontier Celebration September 20-21--22, 1910. They had some wonderful shows, in that they were so real and showed more of a western spirit.

The Frontier Days Celebrations which are held in the latter part of August or the fore part of September each year, attract hundreds of people from every section of the United States. They usually last for three days.

During this time they have: wild horse races, bucking contests, Roman races, relay races, tugs of war and many other contests.

Coal Mines and Mineral Resources

In 1892 the Jackson Hole Coal Co. was formed. They located fifty-two coal claims of 160 acres each. Coal was in sight on every claim. The assessment for all the claims was done in one place, by a tunnel which ran sixty feet on a fifteen-foot vein of coal. The tunnel was dug by Dick Turpin on the south side of coal ridge, north of Slide lake, on the Grovont river.

At that time there was not a road up to the mine, therefore, there was not any coal hauled out. Since then the mine has been opened and the first load of coal was brought to Jackson for Mr. Harry Wagner in February, 1924.

The first mine to furnish good coal was opened up on Lava Creek, a tributary to the Buffalo river. This mine was owned by Mrs. William Johnson of Lander, Wyoming. Coal was hauled from this mine for the Jackson lake dam and other places in the valley.

The next mine was opened up on Cache creek and has supplied lots of coal for Jackson people. There have been other coal mines opened up on Buffalo river and Ditch Creek as well.

Wyoming has more coal than any other state in the Union, although it does not mine the most. Some of the creek beds run through a good grade of coal, indicating the enormous amount of coal in this section.

Jackson Hole is rich in other mineral resources—the gypsum on Hoback river, the copper and graphite on Buffalo river, the ferric oxide; giving the mountains of Grovont canyon their red color, together with the lead, mica and glena.

With everchanging natural formations give much fascination to those interested in geology.

Early Explorations and Settlements

With extracts from Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's book, "History and Government of Wyoming," pages 10-35-36-46.

The original country which embraces that part of Wyoming now known as Jackson Hole (the valley being about sixty-five miles long and ten miles wide) was acquired in 1792, by explorations made in 1805, by The Astorian Settlement in 1811, by the Florida Treaty in 1819, and by acknowledging the title by Great Britian in 1886—embracing all of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

From the year 1846 to 1868; with the building of the telegraph line, Union Pacific railroad and other signs of civilization coming to Wyoming, the people of this vast territory thought that they needed some form of territorial government which would help them protect themselves from the bloody Indian wars and thrilling massacres. In 1868 the people asked Congress to admit Wyoming as a territory.

On July 25, 1868 President Johnson signed his name to a bill which made this the territory of Wyoming.

The territorial officers were not given us until April 7, 1869.

The word Wyoming, which means "Large Plains," comes from the Deleware Indian name, Maughwawama.

In 1867 there were only two counties in Wyoming; Laramie and Carter. The west half of the state was embraced in Carter county. Uinta County was later formed. This was divided in the year 1911 into Lincoln county. In 1923 Teton county was organized with Jackson as the county seat. Wyoming became a state in 1890.

John Colter was with Lewis and Clark and left the party on its return at Fort Mandan and in the fall and winter of 1806 he trapped in Wyoming on the streams of the Big Horn and Stinking Water (now called Shoshone river). Mr. Colter crossed into Idaho and out of the state. He crossed into the Yellowstone Park and back to the point where he entered the state. He carried some wonderful tales to Clark when he returned which were not believed at the time. He told of the marvelous Yellowstone which he found in 1807. Colter is not only the discoverer of the Yellowstone Park but the first white man to enter Wyoming.

PACIFIC FUR CO

In 1811 the Pacific Fur Co., under John Jacob Astor sent an expedition into the mountains. They crossed the Big Horn Mountains, going up the Big Horn River, then to Wind River through what is known as the Shoshone Indian Reservation, near Union Pass. There they sighted the three snowy peaks of the Grand Teton mountains and named them "Pilot Knobs." They then traveled down Hoback river, north along the Snake river, turning west and leaving the valley going over the Teton Pass. These people were the original pathfinders of the present splendid auto road over Teton pass and down Hoback canyon.

In 1828 William Sublett discovered Jackson lake, which is south of Yellowstone Park. He named the valley Jackson Hole after his friend, David Jackson, who was exploring at that time.

Bonival explored in Wyoming in 1834 coming down the Hoback canyon. While with Bonival, Hoback took sick and died. Hoback canyon is named after him.

THE WHETSTONE MINING PROJECT

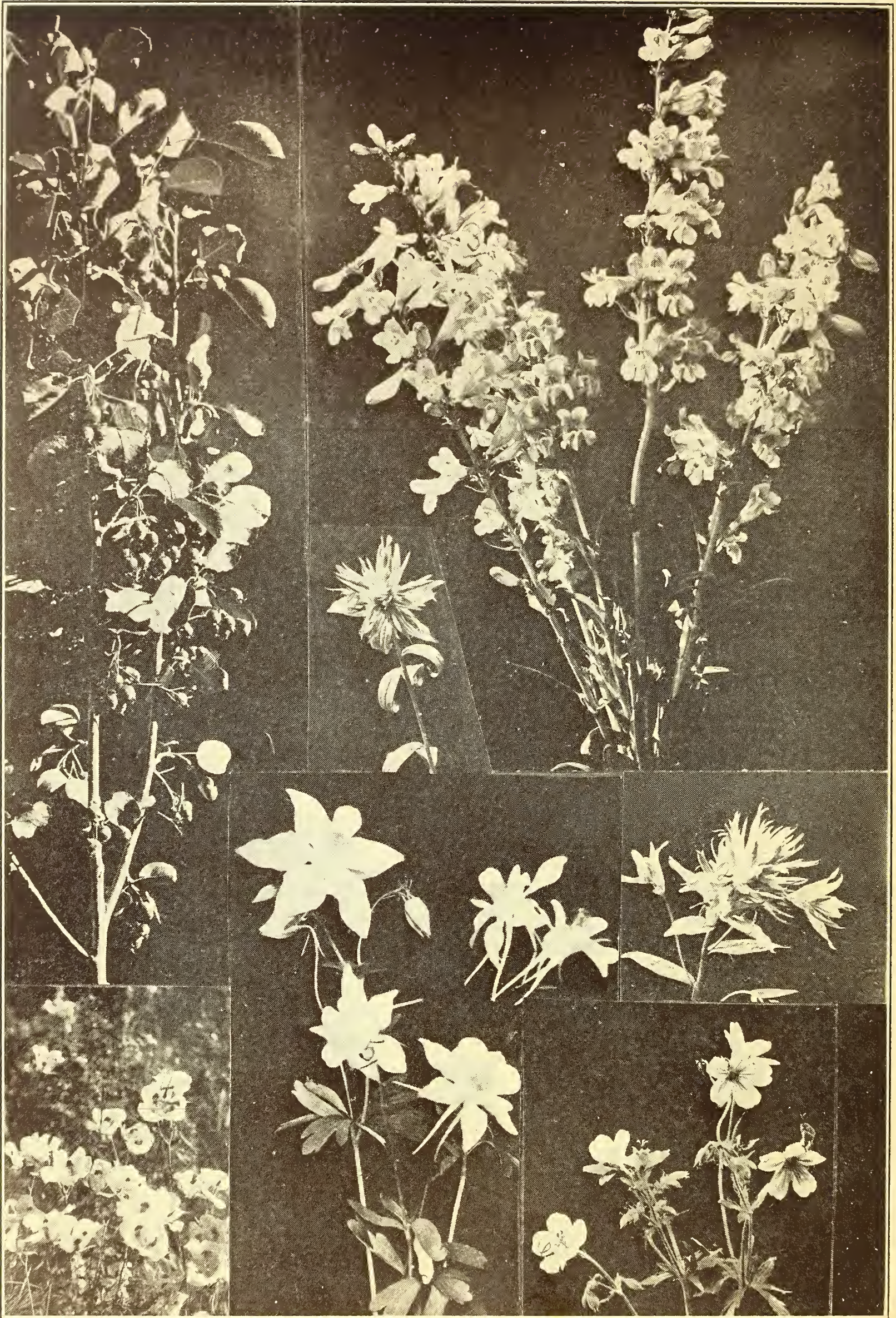
In 1896 Captain Harris interested eastern capitalists to finance a mining project on Whetstone creek, a tributary of Pacific creek.

They brought a mining outfit in; including a saw-mill, a ton of quicksilver, wheescrapers and a complete ferry boat and cable to cross Snake river, when they came to it. They constructed the road as they went over swamps, streams and mountains.

The mine was located on a little flat, where below they built a flume ten feet wide and one hundred feet long, consisting of four-inch planks, filled with three wide holes to act as riffles to catch the gold. The plan being to haul the gravel to the mouth of the flume and the swift stream to carry it through.

On account of finances, and the project not paying, they stopped and the work was abandoned.

The only thing salvaged being the saw-mill and that was purchased of the mining company by S. N. Leek.



Native Flowers 1, Service Berries 2, Indian Paint Brush (Wyoming State Flower) 3, Blue-Bells 4, Sego Lily 5, Columbine 6, Wild Geranium

POST OFFICE

The first Post Office in Jackson Hole was established in 1892. Mr. Fred White was the Postmaster. They named it Marysville at first, then later changed it to Jackson. Mr. Fred White served as Postmaster until 1901.

The mail was carried into the valley first from Rexburg, Idaho and later from Haden, Idaho and finally from Victor, Idaho.

At first the settlers took turns going for the mail. In the winter they went on snowshoes and in summer they used packhorses to bring the mail over the mountain.

The first Post Office building stood north of Frank Peterson's ranch on the school section. The mail carriers were Mr. J. L. Eynon and Mr. Frank Parson.

Mrs. John Simpson was the second Postmaster. She had the Office during the year of 1901. While she was in charge the Post Office was located on the Simpson ranch, about a half mile east of Jackson.

Mrs. John Anderson was the third Postmaster. She had the Office during the year of 1902. She again moved it, this time to a place about a mile and a half west of Jackson.

Mrs. Sara McKean was the fourth Postmaster. She had the Post Office from 1903 to 1920. This was really the first Post Office in the town of Jackson.

T. H. Baxter was the fifth Postmaster. He kept the Office for one year.

Mr. Henry Frances was the sixth Postmaster. He also served one year. W. E. Lloyd is the present Postmaster—taking the Office in 1923.

The other Postoffices in Jackson Hole are: Wilson, Kelly, Moran, Elk, Grovont, Zenith, Teton, Hoback and Moose.

Flowers and Vegetation of Jackson Hole

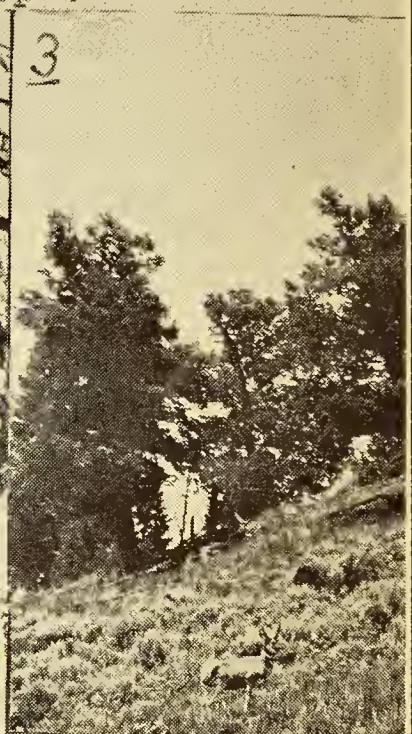
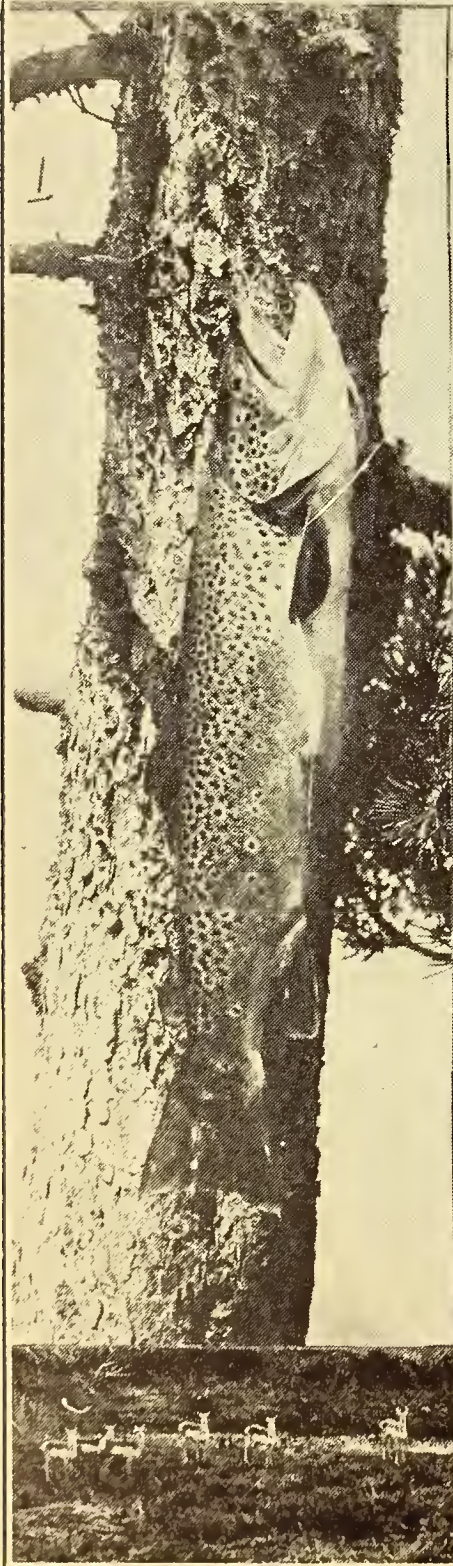
A larger part of Jackson Hole is covered with timber. Lots of it is valuable for commercial purposes besides being a very good water shed. Among the varieties are: Douglas (red) fir, Englemen spruce, Lodge Pole Pine, Balsm, Pinion Pine, Cedar, Mahogany, Cottonwood, Quakingaspen, Rock willows, Creek willows and Tag Alder.

The wild berry producing plants are: Service Berries, Chocke cherries, Wild currants, Wild raspberries, Gooseberries, Thimble Berries, Oregon grapes, Strawberries, and Huckleberries.

There are a great variety of flowers growing in Jackson Hole at all elevations. The Indian Paintbrush is the Wyoming state flower. Flax, Columbine, Motherhubbard, Bluebells, Cowslips, Moss-water lily, Rose, Geranium, Shooting stars, Sand Lillies, Johny-Jumpups, Forget-



Elk On The Trail. Halt! "Kings Up".



me-nots, Wild roses, Violets, Lily-of-the-valley, Dandelines, Bleeding Hearts, Monks hood, Wild hol'ly-hock, Sego lilies and many others, grow in the country as well.

During late summer flowers can be seen growing along the edge of a snowbank up in the mountains where the snow lays until very late summer. In the higher mountains (quite often) one will see where there are small glaciers and along the edge of the snow there will be flowers growing during July and August.

The Animals, Birds and Fish of Jackson Hole

The elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep and antelope are all the big game animals of Jackson Hole. These animals inhabit the marshes and high timbered mountains during the summer months. During the winter the elk come down to the Government feed ranches where they are fed hay during the severe winter months.

During the winter of 1922-23, 15,000 elk were fed by the state of Wyoming and the United States Government.

Until 1899 the hunting law, in Wyoming, gave all residents the right to kill what game they needed for their own use, but not waste any meat. It also excluded non-resident hunters from killing any game, without first securing a non-resident's licence. This bill was made for the State Legislature by D. C. Nowlin and William Manning. Its purpose was to exclude non-resident guides, protect the game and create a game fund.

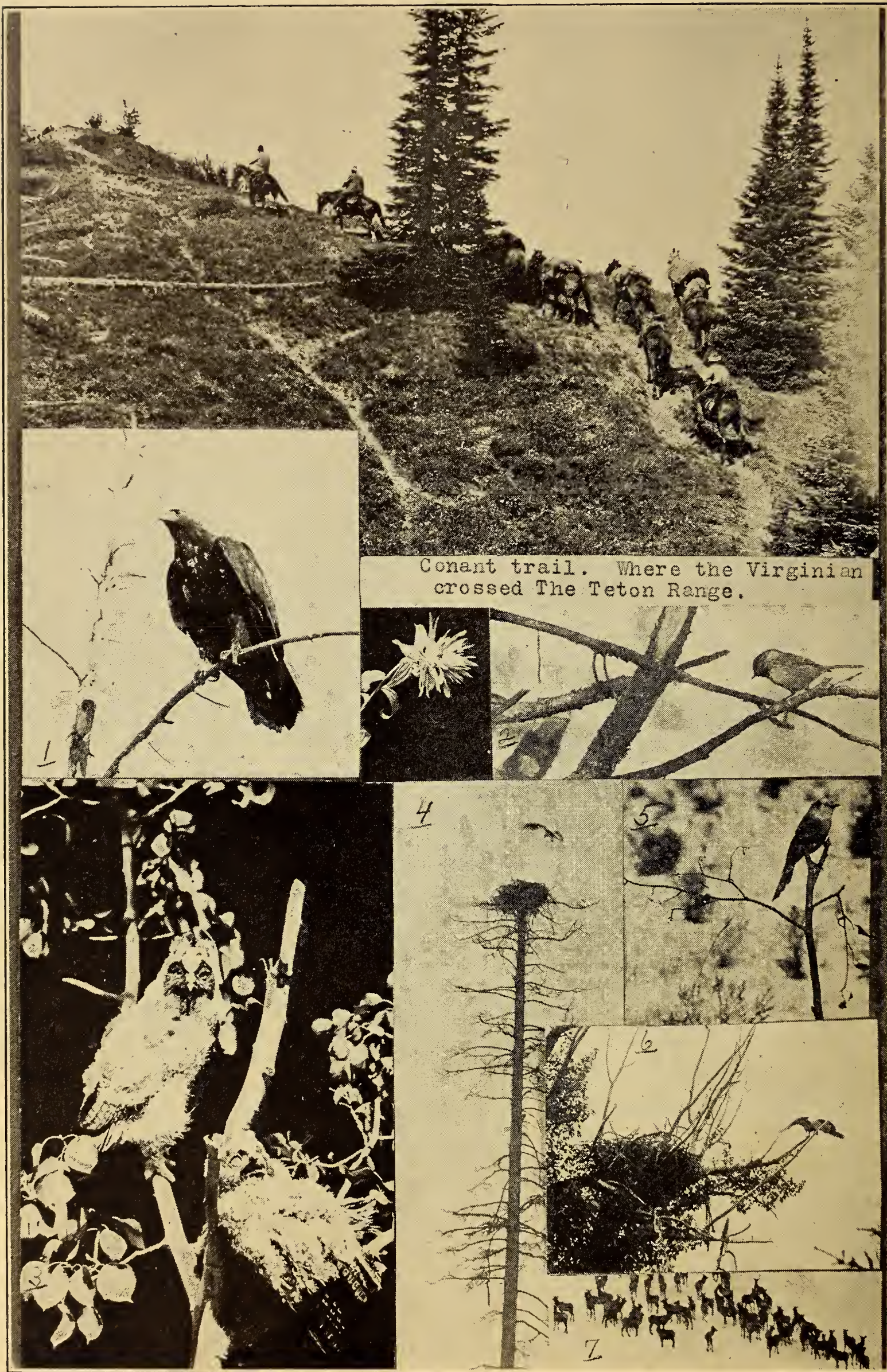
The present game licence, of \$2.50, is for identification of residents.

The other animals of Jackson Hole are: mountain lions, wolverines, wolves, grizzly and black bears, coyotes, lynx, otter, martin, beaver, muskrats, woodchucks, badgers, rabbits, ground squirrels, pine and flying squirrels, weasels, gophers and field mice. There are not any snakes, except little harmless water snakes.

There are a great many varieties of birds in Jackson Hole. Those that stay here all the year are: wild geese, wild ducks, golden eagles, bald eagles, hawks, loons, owls, ravens, rain crow, crested or blue jay, magpies, camprobbers, sage hens, blue grouse and pin-tail grouse.

The birds that stay here only during the summer are: sand-hill crane, sand pipers, osprey, (king fisher) gulls, pelicans, blue herron, night hawks, curlews, swallows, robins, meadow larks, blue birds, humming birds, yellow-headed blackbird, water onsel, teal duck, king bird, and many other common birds of the East excepting quail. It is claimed that there are 125 different kinds of birds that nest in Jackson Hole.

Trout fishing is excellent in the Jackson Hole country. The native cut-throat trout come from Alaska. There are rainbow trout in many of the streams which were planted by the Forest Service authorities.



1, Golden Eagle (builds nest among rocks) 2, Chick-a-dee. 3, Owls. 4, Fish-Hawk and Nest. 5, Camprobbers. 6, Bald Eagle (builds nest in trees). 7, Elk

In 1892 the brown mackinac, and brook trout were planted in Lewis lake by the United States Fish Commission. This makes Jackson Hole one of the best game hunting and fishing sections in the world.

Forest Reserves

The Federal Forest Service of the Government is in charge of the United States department of agriculture. Government forest work began as far back as 1876. The first forest reserves were in the Yellowstone Park timberland reserve. It was created by President Harrison.

Forest lands are for commercial, recreational and industrial purposes.

The chief causes of fires are by careless smokers, lightning, campers and steam sawmills.

The forest acts as a reservoir or water shed for preserving the snow and moisture until later in the season, when it is needed for irrigation purposes.

The Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve was created March 30th and September 10th, 1891. Later it was called the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. The area was increased at that time. The Teton National Forest, which includes all of Jackson Hole, was created from the Yellowstone National Forest on July 1, 1908.

Charles Deloney was the first supervisor. He was appointed on July 7, 1898.

W. Armor Thompson succeeded Mr. Deloney in 1901. Mr. R. E. Miller succeeded Mr. Thompson in August, 1902. A. C. McCain succeeded Mr. Miller in July, 1918 and is still supervisor.

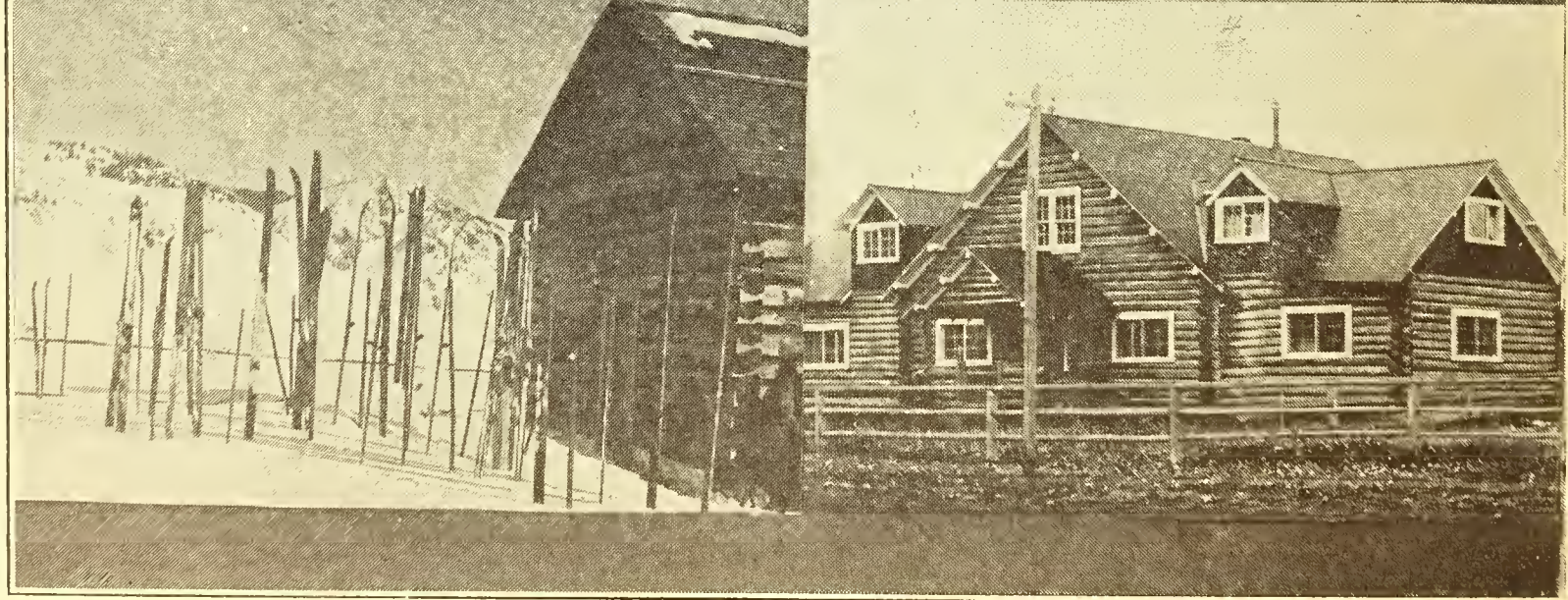
The rangers have been as follows: John J. Fisher, Ronald W. Brown, Sr., Hugh McDermot, Henry Bircher, C. N. Woods, Charles Fisher, L. W. Reeves, L. C. LaPlant, Emil Wolff, Donald McDonald, E. C. Carington, E. E. Edgleston, Y. D. Alsop, John Fee, John Raphael, Fred Graham, A. N. Davis, J. G. Imeson, D. S. Imeson, A. M. Austin, W. W. Smith, Edward Romey, B. L. Colter, R. Rosencrans, Richard Ohl, Albert Gunther, W. H. McKahan, C. S. Horel, Roy Conner, E. R. Harris, and F. Buckenroth.

First Schools in Jackson Hole

The first school in Jackson Hole was started in 1894 at South Park, now known as Cheney.

It was a subscription school held in one room of the old homestead building belonging to Sylvester Wilson.

It served very well for all entertainments as dances and socials. It was one of the first log cabins in Jackson Hole. It is still standing there and used as a machine shed.



1, Jackson Public School. 2, First Log Ranch House, with a Board Floor, Built in 1885 by John Carnes. 3, First School House Built in Jackson Hole (Pupils Skiis Used in Coming to School). 4, St. John Hospital (Built of Logs)

Henry Johnson was the first teacher. There were twelve white children and one Indian boy.

They had spelling tests and the children spelled against their parents. Each father built a bench and desk for his children.

They also had a paper called, "The Jackson Hole Kicker." This paper was read at the programs. Each person wrote up the news they knew and handed it to the secretary. That is the way the people heard the news throughout the valley.

The second school was held in the winter of 1895. This school was taught by Mr. Gardner. This school was also a subscription school and was held in a one-room log cabin, on the John Wilson place.

The third school was held in the first school house (see picture) built in Jackson Hole. It was built on the Ervin Wilson place. It is still standing. The teacher was Miss Susie Clark from Idaho Falls, Idaho. She is now Mrs. Hitt.

Miss Clark taught the first public school in the valley in 1896. Miss Clark taught a three months' summer term.

The fourth school was also held in the new school house in the year of 1897. Miss Florence Yarnell was the teacher.

The fifth school was held in the same school house in the year of 1898. It was taught by Miss Lula Hammond from Blackfoot, Idaho. Miss Hammond is now Mrs. Frank Tanner.

The sixth school was held in the same year of 1898—Miss Hammon teaching during the summer months at South Park and Miss Sarah Holden from Darby, Idaho taught the three autumn months at Wilson, Wyoming. The school was held in one room of the E. N. Wilson, or "Uncle Nick" Wilson home.

The eighth school was taught in 1899 by Miss Murry from Boise, Idaho, at South Park and Mrs. Florence Horton taught the same year at Flat Creek school house. It was built up near the Crawford ranch. It was the second school house in Jackson Hole. Miss Hammond taught.

The ninth school was taught by Mr. Allred at South Park. The county being short of funds caused this to be a subscription school too. The school districts were divided into the Wilson, Crovont and Zenith. The people built school houses of their own.

The tenth school was taught by Miss Galligher in the year of 1901. It was held at the old Mart Nelson place, near the central part of the Jackson school district. The Flat Creek and South Park children attended.

The eleventh school (1902) was taught by Miss Gallagher, at South Park School.

During the twelfth school year (1903) there were three schools held in the Jackson school district. Miss Grosh taught at South Park, Miss

Forrester at Flat Creek and Miss Gallagher at Jackson. This was the first school taught in the town of Jackson. It was held in the Jackson Club House (1903).

Two boxes were furnished each child (by Charles Deloney's store), a large one for a desk and a small one for a chair. The pupils consisted of seventeen boys and eight girls.

The first morning there was a parade starting from Charles Deloney's old store. Each child carrying their two boxes. At the last there was a boy riding a horse and carrying a sack of hay for the horse's noon feed.

Mr. Jack Hicks had charge of the Club House and let the school use it free of charge. That winter was very cold and each family furnished three loads of wood in their turns.

The next term of school (1904) was also held in the Club House. They used tables and benches for desks and seats. Dr. Melton was the teacher.

In 1905 the first log school house was completed in the town of Jackson. It was built south of where the present school house now stands. There were about twenty-four pupils. Miss McNish was teacher.

The next term of school was held in the log school house, in 1906, with Miss Tarrgison as teacher. There were about twenty-four pupils.

From 1907 to 1913 schools were held in the same log school house with the following teachers: Miss Mae Smith (now Mrs. Mae Lovejoy) and Miss Maude Smith teaching during the winter of 1908-09.

During the year of 1910 there were two teachers in the Jackson school, this being the first year that they had had more than one teacher for all of the grades. The teachers were Mr. James Williams and Miss Melisa Smith. After this year they had more teachers as the school grew.

The next year the teachers were: Miss Dayton, Miss Holland, Miss Mary Mabin, Miss Georgia Ely (now Mrs. Crail). This year there were two school houses. The one held in the log school house was taught by Miss Mary Mabin and Miss Georgia Ely taught in the Vogel house.

The first two-story brick school house was built during that term. There were only four rooms completed.

The next term of school (1914) was held in the new school house. They had four different rooms. The teachers were Mr. Dere, professor. He taught the seventh and eighth grades. Mrs. Dere was the fifth and sixth grade teacher. "Mitt" Robison was the third and fourth grade teacher and Georgia Ely was the first and second grade teacher.

The next term of school (1915) was also taught in the new school house. F. C. Hemphill was principal, also seventh and eighth grade teacher. A. V. Wilson was the fifth and sixth grade teacher. Chloe

Mahoney, third and fourth grade teacher. Rosemond Fiscus was the first and second grade teacher.

During this term, on December 10th, the new school house; also the little log building, caught fire and burned. The rest of the term was held in the different churches in the town. The high school and seventh and eighth grades were held in the gymnasium room of the Episcopal Rest House. The fifth and sixth grades in the Latter-day Saint (Mormon) church. The third, fourth and first and second grades were held in the Baptist church.

The next term of school (1916) was started in the churches. In the middle of the term they moved to the present school house. It is made on the same plan as the other one. There are four rooms up stairs and four down stairs. They put stoves up in the place of a furnace.

E. N. Moody was the professor. He taught the ninth and tenth grades in high school. A. V. Wilson was the seventh and eighth grade teacher. Chloe Mahoney fifth and sixth grade teacher. Ann Reid, third and fourth grade teacher. Rosemond Fiscus, first and second grade teacher.

Mr. Hemphill was again principal during the next term of school (1917). He taught the ninth and tenth grades. Miss Nancy Hemphill taught the seventh and eighth grades. Miss Phylliss Kimball, the fifth and sixth. Miss Frances Curtiss, third and fourth grades and Miss Fostina Forester (now Mrs. D. H. Haight) was the first and second grade teacher.

The next term (1918), Phylliss Kimball was the principal. Miss Maude Lovejoy assisted with the high school work. Miss Frances Curtiss was the fifth and sixth grade teacher. Miss Anna Reid (now Mrs. Hunter) was the third and fourth grade teacher. Miss Rosemond Fiscus was the first and second grade teacher.

The next term of school (1919), Rev. Nash was principal. He taught the seventh and eighth grades. There was not a high school this year as most of the pupils, who were ready for high school, went to outside schools. Mrs. James Wilson was the third and fourth grade teacher. Mrs. Don Haight was the first and second grade teacher.

The next term of school (1920), Mr. Warren G. Bunn and Miss Shreaves taught the high school. This was the first year that they had separate teachers for the high school and elementary school. Mr. Douglas Sornsen taught the seventh and eighth grades the first half of the school year—Mrs. E. P. Ellis finishing the term. Agnes Slacher taught the fifth and sixth grades. Mrs. Amy Moody taught the third and fourth grades. Mrs. Saunders was the first and second grade teacher.

The next term of school (1921-22), Mr. John A. Kyle was professor, Miss Shields helped him teach the high school. Mrs. E. P. Ellis taught the seventh and eighth grades. Mrs. Amy Moody taught the fifth and



*Seventh and Eighth Grades of Jackson Public School and Their Teacher (1923-24)
who collected the material and wrote this book.*

PUPILS

(Eighth Grade)

DONALD FERRIN
RUTH HARP
LAVETTA TIMMINS
HAZEL WILLIAMS

FAY FERRIN
JOHN RYAN
BILL WAGNER
FERN WILSON

(Seventh Grade)

EMILY FERRIN
ARTHUR IRWIN
BERNICE BLACKETT
ELIZABETH CALLAHAN
FERN KNUTSON
EDWARD LUMBECK
MARJORIE SMITH

NELL WAGNER
PHYLLIS BOYLE
NITA DAVIS
LANA GREGORY
IOLA LLOYD
MARION NETHERCOTT
MARGARET TANNER

RUSSEL WORT

sixth grades. Miss Martha Maren taught the third and fourth grades. Mrs. Blaine taught the first and second grades for about three months, when she was taken sick and soon died. Miss Devero finished the term.

The following year of school (1923-24), Mr. John A. Kyle was the professor. Miss Winterfield assisted in teaching the high school. Mrs. Amy Moody taught the seventh and eighth grades. Miss Florence C. James taught the fifth and sixth grades. Miss Mamie Burkland was the third and fourth grade teacher. Miss Peggie McNight (now Mrs. John A. Kyle) was the first and second grade teacher.

The present term of school started in September, 1923 and will end May 23, 1924.

Mr. J. W. Harp is the superintendent. E. O. Baird and Miss Daisy Berg were employed as teachers in the Jackson-Wilson High School, Miss Lillian Swanson took her place after the holidays. Mr. Roland W. Brown, Jr., is seventh and eighth grade teacher. Mr. Brown was appointed "Health Crusade Director" of Jackson by the State Department. Mr. Terry P. Kelly is fifth and sixth grade teacher. Miss Belle Yarbrough, third and fourth grade teacher. Miss Dena Knudson first and second grade teacher.

This is the first year that the Jackson-Wilson High School has been an accredited high school.

There are thirty-two students enrolled in the high school at present and ninety-four in the elementary school.

The Jackson Parent-Teacher Association was organized about three years ago. During its meeting held March 7, 1924 (Roland W. Brown, Jr., chairman) a discussion was conducted by Superintendent J. W. Harp, which resulted in plans being made to build a new gymnasium on the block of ground given to the school by Mr. R. E. Miller.

On March 15th, 16th, and 17th practically all of the men and boys of Jackson volunteered to get material for a "gym." Some went up Cache creek with teams to get out the timber while others went down to Snake river to haul gravel for the foundation. The ladies furnished dinner each day for the workers.

A splendid community spirit and the co-operation of all the people has been shown in the project of building a much needed gymnasium.

Besides the school at Jackson there are the following schools in the valley: South Park, Flat Creek, Kelly, Zenith, Grovont, Wilson, Buffalo, Spread Creek, Teton, Hoback, Porcupine, Elk and Moran.

These are all of the schools in Teton County with the exception of the one at Alta, Wyoming, in Teton Valley.

Mrs. Eva Lucas is County Superintendent of Schools of Teton County in Wyoming.

